DAVY S. MICHARD ... EDITOR. . . BUSINESS MANAGES Retered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always giad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for pub-libation, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

18	DISPLAY						T	Run of Paper	Reading	Position Position
	than		ħ	acl	100	*	1	.511	.55	190
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### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1902.

### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN. County.

County.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.

Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR-RIS, JOHN PENMAN.

Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EV-ANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.
Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.
Election day. Nov. 4.

Secretary Shaw rang the bull's-eve when he said: "The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine, and congenial for labor to organize,"

#### The Good of All.

N THE different speeches which President Roosevelt has made up and down the country before members of organized labor, he emphatic stress upon the broad principle that the usefulness, the virility and adaptation of organized labor to the circumstances and industrial progress of the times can only be sustained by recognition of individual responsibility. A man who enters a union and is shorn of this factor in his manhood and civic allegiance to society as agent. Society, it is true, is itself an organic union, but the social unit is absolutely free so long as his freedom equity of others. Within this sphere he is at liberty to pursue in his own way the ideals of life and happiness which he is capable of attaining. It is the tendency, the unfortunate tendency of organized labor to circumscribe as largely as possible the liberty of initiative of the members of the union, and not satisfied with this inroad upon individualism it endeavors, by lawful acts frequently, to set limitations to the activities of men who refuse upon their own responsibility to become associated with its machinery. They may attitude: but it is the business of every government which has a conception of against the aggression of any man or privilege, which is at the bottom of all and sell his labor when and where he

The apologists of coercion and intimi-

dation of free labor insist that were it not for trade unionism the lot of the twenty years ago, and that combination is absolutely necessary to combat with its own methods the unscrupulous aggression and tyranny of capital. No one with sense disputes the general force and the truth of these arguments. for local political honors, Capital has been greedy, selfish and tyrannical. It is not remarkable for its magnanimity yet. The legitimate scope and attitude of trade unionism is forcing it into a recognition of its responsibility as well as delimitating its rights. If coercion and intimidation were the weapons employed by capital in its economic and historic development to subordinate labor to its wolfish greed, is it an apology or justification for unionism to emulate its worst traits? It is hard to believe that it can be so. We are not concerned about capital. It will in the end take care of itself. When organized labor acquiesces in, if it does not approve of intimidations coercion and the boycott to force workers to abstain from doing what they have a legal right to do, nothing can follow and nothing does follow but lawless test and addrering to individuals and the courtinalty. The good of each for all, and of all for each is, as the twentiefs century. Any force which subverts this axiom of organized sociely is anii-social, anti-progressive and can only be tound in the absolute supremacy of law and order, and the good of each for all can only be sustained by guaranteeing to the indi-

code of life and morals, the simplest and most irrefragable of all the aphor-isms of life. Live and let live."

The newspapers say that Emperor William's strengesity at the German army manoeuvers is telling upon some of the visitors who are not accustomed to get up at 3 a. m., after having retired two hours before. We will wager tilt William cannot out-tire Leonard

The number of American was vessels running aground these days suggests the need of increased naval practice senger is compelled to pay a booking with the sounding leads and of a shakeap in the chart department. Three- buys a ticket at any other place than

million-dollar boats are too valuable to the depot. Outside ticket offices, which be subjected to unnecessary risk.

The odd thing about the breach of promise case which is making unhappy the early married life of College Professor Brumbaugh, is that any girl should want damages for not being allowed to marry a man capable of writing such utterly stupid love letters.

### The Training of Our Girls-

THE BELIEF is apparently spreading that prevalent educational methods in publie and boarding schools, seminaries and colleges, not to mention conservatories and places of specialized nstruction, however advantageous they may be to boys in training for a vigorous and effective manhood, leave much to be desired in their effect upon women. The article which we printed on this page the other day, from the Medical Record, giving a Montclair, N. J., physician's view as to the need of better physical training for young girls, was merely one of many protests from authoritative sources at the inhumanity and, from a rational social standpoint, the stupendous folly of grinding out the health and real happiness of our girls in the high pressure mill which we conventionally call "modern educa-One does not like to admit, and the

traditions of chivalry are all against admitting, that the American girl has any faults; but the cold truth confronts us every day, and it seems to be getting colder as the years pass, that the American girl of the period is deteriorating physically. Not that she is losing her beauty. If by beauty is meant smartness of appearance, distinction in dress and charm of manner. there can be no gainsayal that she is far more beautiful than ever her mother or her grandmother was, beautiful though they were deemed in the hey day of their charms. But there is this sad difference to note: The mother and the grandmother kept their beauty. for the reason that they kept their health, whereas the American girl of today sacrifices her reserve stores of vitality to the ruthless demands of irrational fashions, and when old enough to wear the crown of motherhood, as it ought to be worn, in the bloom of health, finds before her far too often a dreary vista of invalidism or of nervous decline.

We know it is customary to meet this argument by citing the spread of feminine athletics and by pointing to instances of healthy womanhood preserved into old age. But the fact remains as we have stated it; a fact confirmed by vital statistics, by the testimony of physicians and by common observation. Our birth rate is declining as our national wealth increases; a whole, cannot be regarded as a free in other words, when parents are best prepared for children in the sense of having the means to feed, clothe and educate them, fewer children come. of action does not interfere with the Why? Not because they are unwelcome. Let no man think so meanly of the American people as seriously to believe that. Trace down the reasons wherever possible to do so frankly and see if the chief among them is not the physical unpreparedness of our overeducated and over nervous sisters and daughters to bear the strains and cares of maternity without personal sacrifices which only martyrs invite

It is silly to say that this is not a matter for public discussion. It is a very vital matter for not only public discussion but also public remedy. The evil is plain. It does not disappear he wise or they may be foolish in this when we shut our eyes to it. There must be ways to alleviate it, and discussion should bring these forth. And its highest responsibility to secure them the starting point of any well-ordered discussion should be the fact that a body of men who try to abrogate that system of education which begins by putting upon young girls a tax of enothers, the right of every man to work durance beyond their natural powers, and which continues through intermediate grades and closes without placing as uppermost the need of a sound and sturdy body to carry the graces of a well-trained mind and the workingman would be what it was moral beauty of a cultured soul is a erime, carrying its curse down to future generations.

> The teachers of the Nesquehoning schools may be prospective candidates

### The American Way Best.

OMPLAINT is common among American travelers at the socalled excessive charges made by the Pullman company for and parlor car service. Whether these charges are excessive or not is a matter of opinion; those pay ing them naturally holding different views from those exacting them. If the Pullman company had sharp competition and the same prices prevailed the chances are that most travelers would pay without murmuring; the fact that there is no competition is

But whatever the equity of the American charges, they are modest compared with the prices for a similar although inferior service in Europe, William E. Curtis makes this clear in a letter in the Chicago Record-Herald president points out, the evangel of the comparing American with European railroad methods. In addition to the fact that ordinary passenger fares are 30 per cent, higher on the other side, anti-national. The good of all for each with accommodations far less than on this, (to which, on some trains running no faster than 30 miles an hour, an excess fare, or "speed supplement" of 33 1-3 per cent. is added), he presents vidual the supremacy of his own in- the following table showing compar-

	And the state of t	
	Chicago to San Francisco	
	Paris to Constantinople	
	Chicago to New York	5.10
	Paris to Madrid	12,00
	Chicago to Denver	6 00
	Paris to Monte Carlo	16 50
	Chicago to Boston	6 00
	Paris to Rome	231 40
	Chicago to New Orleans	6 (0
	Paris to St. Petersburg	20 (0
	Chicago to St. Paul	2 00
	Paris to Marseilles	12 10
	Chicago to Omaha	
	Paris to Vienna	7 10
	Chicago to Pittsburg	2 50
	Paris to Genua	7.40
	Chicago to Detroit	
	Paris to Geneva	
ġ	Chicago to Buffalo	4 20
i		3 00
2]	Paris to Berlin	7 60

In addition to these charges the pas-

fee amounting to 50 or 75 cents if he

are maintained for the convenience of the public, are supported by them and not by the railway companies, as in the United States. The agents who run them receive no compensation other than the commissions they are allowed to charge upon tickets sold. Furthermore, sleeping car space in Europe must be paid for when reserved and if the buyer changes his mind or is unable for any reason to make the journey he forfelts the money or takes his chances of disposing of his sleeping car ticket personally. In some places rail: way ticket agents will take the trouble to sell his reservation for him after all the other berths in the car are sold. provided he pays them a liberal commission, 10, 15 or 20 per cent, of the value of the ticket. Some years ago when Mr. Curtis wanted to give up a reservation on the sleeping car from Paris to Madrid, the ticket agent kept

more than one-half of what he got as his commission for it. The rules of the company would not allow him to redeem it or sell it officially, but after every other berth in the car was sold he could dispose of it on his private account if there should be any further demand. Mr. Curtis paid \$12 for a berth and sold it for \$5. European sleeping cars, he explains,

are divided into compartments accommodating two and four persons, with just room enough for the legs between the edge of the berth and the partition. At most agencies a railway ticket is required for every berth, and it is impossible for a passenger to buy an entire compartment without paying double railway fare. If a man and his wife or two ladies are traveling together there is no inconvenience, provided single compartments can be had but if none but double compartments remain unsold they are compelled to sleep in a little cell not larger than an ordinary double bed, with one or more strangers, and tickets are sold

indiscriminately to men and to women. In the face of these facts, which do not seem to be generally known in this country, it is not to be wondered at that Europeans who travel in the United States go home clamoring for the adoption there of American railway methods. It is another way of liberty enlightening the world.

The promoters of the Pattison uprising have thus far been unable to recruit any save generals.

Although his faith may at times be shaken, the voice of Mr. Bryan never

Evidently the Booker Washington inident has been forgiven.

### VIOLENCE CANNOT WIN.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. United States Senator Platt, of New York, may be wrong in predicting that the strike will end within a week, but if at hand. No strike was ever won in America by violence. On the contrary, many times strikers whose cause was just have lost because of it. No strike of great proportions, affecting vast indus-tries and touching whole communities, as does the strike of the anthracite miners, as does the strike of the anthracite miners, can succeed without the sympathy of the people. Lawlessness is the one sure way to allenate that sympathy. Fair play and equal rights for all are basic principles of American institutions. The American people recognize the right of the miners to work in their places and for the wages which the strikers have deserted and re-jected. They will insist on the maintenance of those rights with all the power of the government. These are the facts, no matter what demagogues and dishonest politicians may say. Whether the miners had grievances that justified the strike is not the question. They had a right to strike. They have no right to prevent other men from working. When they attempt to win by violence their cause is lost. The whole body of strikers are not to be condemned for the acts of a few, but the reports of disorder and menace to life and property are becoming al-together too frequent. If Mr. Mitchell cannot control the men whom his organ-ization has led into idleness lasting many months, the sooner he advises them to go back to work the better it will be for him and them. Riot, murder and the destruction of property never have won a strike in America and never can.

### THEY APPRECIATED SCHWAB.

In the mountain village of Loretto. nier home, and where he spent his boy-hood, he is commonly known as "Char-lie" Schwab. Recently Mr. Schwab desired to add to his estate some property belonging to the village proper, and made overtures with that object in view. Mr. Schwab has always had the interests of the village at heart, and not long since built a church for the community of 200 souls, and for those in a radius of many miles, costing upward of \$200,000.

A town meeting was called to consider his proposition. The chief speaker was a village character who runs a roadhouse. He is a stanch adveate of Mr. Schwab, and when roused is possessed with strong forensic powers.

"Fellow townsmen," he began, with hat in band, "Chariles Schwab wants this property, and we should give it to him, considering all he has done for this village and people. Although he has risen above the dreams of avarice, he has rever forgotten he grew up here and will always be to us plain Charlia Schwab. What would this town be with-out him? What would It be if he should leave us? I tell you, if he does not get this property, he may get disgusted with an ungrateful people; and if Charlie Schwab leaves us, we might as well put a padlock on the d—d town and get out." Needless to say, the property was given to "Charlie" Schwab, nor would the village consider any pecuniary remu-neration.--New York Times.

### DRIFTING.

For The Tribune Let the oars rest, let us drift with the Out on the waters so deep and so wide, In the soft glow of the purpling sky— You and I. darling; ah! just you and I.

Could we but glide thus forever and dream . On a pathway of gold, o'er the beautiful Here in my arms, as I hold you tonight-Life would be all sunshine, all golden and

Just for an hour!—ah, time is so brief— 'To be fully absolved from the world and its grief. To drift far away from life's troubulous dream, Out with the tide on the breast of the

Let the oars rest-let us drift with the Out on the waters so deep and so wide-Behind us, the rocks purple shadows en-Before us. the giorious pathway of gold.

Rose VanB. Speece.
Scranton, Sept. 11.

### Truth as to Lower Prices Abroad

O UR Democratic friends are trying to force an issue out of the fact that some of our manufactures are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. I admit that such is the case, but what does it amount to? Let the uncontroverted figures tell: In 1902, Iscal year, we manufactured \$13,001,704,060, of which we sold abroad \$403,890,763, and of that \$400,000,000, at lower prices only \$2,982,000.

In other words, of all our sales abroad of our manufactures, only 1 per cent, was reduced in price, and of our total manufacture of \$12,000,000,000, the proportion so sold was less than one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. That is all it cost us in the way of "cut prices" to keep 6,750,000 wage carners working full time at high wages, as in the gloomy low tariff years of 1893-90.

Pursuing the investigation further, I find by the records of the testimony given before the industrious Industrial ommission, that the following lines of manufacture were variously reduced in price for foreign sale. The testimony price for foreign sale. The testimony gives the total annual product of each

testifying firm, and the per cent, of that annual product, as follow	
Pe	r Cent of
Exported.	Product.
Machine tools\$ 20,000	40
Motors and dynamos 150,000	40
Chavis 20,000	10
Canned apples 40,000	10
Planos and organs 65,200	1014
Bottled beer 2,000	14 of 1
Steel plate, net tons 6,000	5
Anvils 10,000	5
Carden tools 1,500	10
Optical apparatus 120,000	916
Locks and padlocks, 65,000	
Steam fire engines 10,000	4
Wire and manila rope 50,000	. 6
Printing presses 17,000	8 -
Iron working machinery., 40,000	8
Copper wire and sheets., 150,000	2
Electrical Instruments 75,000	25
Pine and safety pins 24,000	514
Metal planing machines 7,000	12
Bottle washing machines, 5,000	71.2
Patent hooks and eyes 30,000	10
Cut soles 19,000	2
Skates 2.000	9

I have been unable to find any sufficient data regarding the . "washboards and meat choppers," so prominently referred to by Chairman Griggs and the Democratic papers, Now, let us see what the witnesses said

as to the rates of reduction and the reasons therefor, I summarize and quote: "Twenty per cent, lower to off-set transportation charges and duty; lower on account of Canadian tariff; 5 to 10 per cent, to commission houses (almost always necessary in selling to foreigners); slightly less at times on account of American competition [a natural result of busy factories]; 5 per cent. less; lower because of drawback; lower to meet English, French and German Icheap laborl manufacturers; 20 per cent, lower to sell surplus [a frequent reason to get rid of out-of-date goods]; lower by cost of boxing and delivery; discount, 10 per cent., which equals cost of selling in the United States, a constant reason in these days of multifarious American drummers, to bring the markets to the merchant instead of the merchant going to the market in the "good, old," slow-going [Democratic] days; lower to run full time [clearly in the Interest of the American wage earner]; lower because terms are eash; lower rather than be forced out of the market; 10 per cent, lass to England and Canada, all others higher: average, 2 to 3 per cent, lower to meet foreign prices; lower to increase volume of business at home [and employ more men]; and in one solitary, unfortu-nate case-anvils—"practically at cost to meet foreign [cheap labor] competition." The final report of the Industrial com-mission, Vol. XIX, page 626, sums up on this point of selling at lower prices

dence before the commission that within this country, the more distant within this country, the more distant markets receive concessions in price. In prices have ruled lower than those charged to home consumers. Sometimes merely surplus stocks have been un-loaded upon the foreign market. At other times, when the home demand has slackened somewhat, it has been possible to keep manufacturing establishments employed to their full capacity and most productive efficiency, only by finding foreign market for part of the product and that could be best done by cutting

> "The practice is quite common in all countries, and on the part of separate establishments as well as of combinawould often be necessary to run the plants only part of the time, which would not merely throw a portion of the laborers out of employment, but would also add materially to the cost of production of the remaining product. It is probable, therefore, that when the export prices have been at cost (?) the result has been, by keeping the plants fully employed, to hold the prices to American consumers lower than would have been restlile otherwise.

> And on page 629, the report further ays: "From such information as came to the Industrial commission in response to its inquiries addressed to exporters, it is certain that the making of lower prices abroad than at home has been greatly exaggerated. About 20 per cent. of those reporting say that they occa-sionally make such prices in order to meet the market and sell their goods; but 80 per cent, report that they sell at either the same price abroad as at home, or at higher prices.

> "It is a fact well known in the com-mercial world that exports from all countries are often sacrificed in foreign markets [Note-No country and no body of wage earners suffered more from this than did we of the United States under the Wilson-Gorman low free trade act] wholly irrespective of all tariffs at home. This was so reported by the royal com-mission to the British parliament, as far back as 1818, in which report we find

the following significant language, on this point particularly: "The laboring classes in the manufacturing districts are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for being employed at all to the losses which their employers voluntarily incur to gain and keep possession of foreign markets. The practice thus re-ported upon more than fifty years ago in a free trade country has since been common to all countries, as is conclusively shown by the report of J. W. Jenks, who investigated the subject in Europe as agent of the Industrial commission. It shows a commerce which is practically independent of tariffs, and which does not seem to be preventable by legislation except on the part of the importing country. The making of lower export prices is a question of business policy. It is unpopular and cannot be justified unless the benefits to the public are at least as great as those of the exporters." The Republican party claims that the benefits are as great, or greater, to the public as to the exporters, in that no public as to the exporters, in that no wage carner has ever been asked to accept lower wages for that portion of his labor on the quantity exported at lower prices. Consequently, the wage carner's money has been disbursed among the public to just the same amount as would have been disbursed had not any article of his manufacture been so exported, while his employer suffers in lessened income, whatever may be the shrinkage come, whatever may be the shrinkage thus incurred to help keep his factory running on full time. This, then, is the " head and front of

This, then, is the "head and front or our offending" in the matter of seiling at lower prices abroad. We answer to the charge, and do not fear the verdict of the jury—the American voters—to be given next November.

—Waiter J. Ballard.

Schenectady, N. ., Sept. 11.

### INFORMATION.

The late Professor Rudolph Virchow, of Berlin, who died in his eighty-second year, respected throughout the world for his achievements in pathology and municipal politics, thrived on five hours' slee a night and lunched on a bottle of bee and two sandwiches. His workroom floor was generally filled with skeletons and skulls.

The business of Bishop Harzell's African diocese requires him to travel 20,000 miles to cover it. The itinerary includes a trip through the Mediterranean, down the east coast of Africa to Beira, then inland hundreds of miles west through Rhodesia and southwest across the conthent to Cape Town; then to Madeira Islands; twice to Liberia to hold annual conferences there; down the west coast to the Congo, up that river to the first falls; then into the interior of Angola, farther south, for five weeks; buck to Madeira, and finally to America, via Eu-rope. The bishop, who is now in this country, is very hopeful as to the future of South Africa and does not fear that Boers and British will not get along to

There are reported by the census 18,226 newspapers and periodicals of all kinds in the United States, an increase of 22.3 per cent, from the census of 1890. Of these 2,226 are dailles, 12,979 weekiles, and 1,817 monthlies. The character of the dif-

,	Commercial and trade bal	miss cic
1	Agricultural	
14	General literature, includ	ing maga-
ī	zines	COLUMN TO SERVICE THE PARTY OF
	Education and history	
	Fraternal organizations	
	College and school periods	
14	Medicine and surgery	
72	Society, art, music, etc	88
1/2	Society, art, music, etc	
	Law	
	The following table sho	
,	in the number and circu	lation of daily
	newspapers during the las	st half century:
	Number of	Total
	Dailies,	
4	1850 254	758,454 copies
	1860 387	1,178,4% copies
	1870 574	2.601,547 copies
	1880 97L	3,566,395 copies
	1890	8,387,188 copies
	1900	15,102,156 coples
6		in that the coluct

The total circulation per issue of daily ewspapers during the year 1900 was suf-cient to supply one copy to every five inhabitants of the entire country every day and that of weeklies and monthlies about one to every two inhabitants.

The census reports concerning newspapers published in foreign languages are interesting. W. E. Curtis analyzes them in a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald. In 1880 the list comprised fifteen different languages or combinations of languages; in 1880 thirty, and in 1980 twenty-five, but in this case the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian papers are all classified as published in the one lan-guage, which is incorrect, because each of them differs materially from the others. The languages in which an increase is shown are Bohemian, Hebrèw, Italian, Polish, Scandinavian and Spanish. There was a decrease in the number of periodicals published in Dutch, French and German. The following table shows the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States in foreign languages,

1900:		- 2
1900.	1890.	1880.
English17,194	13,848	10,515
Armenian	1	
Bohemian 28	22	13
Bohemian and Eng-	100	
lish 1	1	******
Catalan		1
Chinese 5	3	9
Deutch 12	16	23
Finnish 7	4	
French 27	49	41
French and English 4	5	
Gaelie	1	
Gaelic and English 3		
German and English 20	27	
German and Hebrew 3	4	*****
Hebrew 13	5	*****
Hungarian 2	1	
Indian and English., 3	1	3
Irish	100	1
Italian 35	13	4
Italian and English	1	52151652
Lithuanian 9	î	
Polish 33	18	9
Portuguese 2	1.7	9
Scandinavian 115	112	49
Slavonic, not speci-	A.1-	. 100
fled 4	in.	
Spanish	100	20
Spanish and English 1	7	
Volapuk		******
Volapuk and English	1	
Welsh	1	
Weish and English., 1	7	
All other languages., 52		•••••
All other languages e.		
Total18,2:9	14.901	11 211
TOTAL	142001	11,314

# The **Crane Store**

Opportunities presented for a peep at what

### Mistress Fashion Has consented to

approve for

Early Fall.

Take Elevator at 324 Lackawanna Ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

### Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

> Lafayette College Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses

## Entries Close October 1st.

After October 1, no more new contestants can enter

Scholar-

Value

### List of Scholarships

#### Universities

2	Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each\$ Scholarship in Bucknell University	864 7 520
1		324
Ö	Preparatory Schools	

Scholarship in Washington School for Boys ......\$1700 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary . . . . Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute ......

Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute ...... 276 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School) ..... 230

-\$6026 Music, Business and Art 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each ......\$ 500 | 4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools,

285 -31840 \$9574

### Rules of the Contest

the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants

securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription.....\$ .50 Three months' subscription.... 1.25 Six months' subscription..... 2.50 One year's subscription ...... 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards:

the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of

Each contestant falling to secure a

The special rewards will be given to | cent. of all money he or she, turns in. advance.

Only new subscribers will be counted, Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.

No transfers can be made after

credit has once been given.
All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers once. Subscriptions must be written on

Blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE RULES, EVERY CON-TESTANT WILL BE PAID. WHETHER THEY SECURE A SPECIAL REWARD OR NOT.

### An Excellent Time to Enter

A new contestant beginning today has an excellent opportunity to secure one of these valuable scholarships. Thirty-three are sure to get scholarships. Only two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, would place a beginner in 32d place among the "Leaders."

Send at once for a canvasser's equipment. CONTEST EDITOR.

### Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa

Four Special Honor Prizes. To be given to the four contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of September. This is entirely additional to the main contest, all contestants starting even on September 1.

FIRST PRIZE-A handsome Mandolln, valued at \$10, to be selected by the successful contestant from the stock of J. W. Guernsey. SECOND PRIZE-No. 2 Brownie Camera, including one . Il of

THIRD PRIZE-No. I Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

FOURTH PRIZE-No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

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EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

### LOCATION.

This popular State Institution is located in the midst of the Delaware Water Gap-Mount Pocono Summer Resort Region, the most healthful and picturesque in the state, and one that is visited by thousands of tourists annually.

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In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course, we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here. FREE TUITION.

Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a complete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this law may be repealed by the next Legislature.

COST OF BOARDING.

Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The additional expense is less with us than at most other schools. IMPROVEMENTS.

Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In addition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and

#### convenience of the pupils of the school. . NEW CATALOGUE.

Catalogue for 1902, gives full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest, and will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8th, 1902.

E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

### Chestnut Hill Academy Wissahickon Heights

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